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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:48:06 ON 04 NOV 1997

=> fil .bec
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                               ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                             0.26       0.26

FILES 'MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, LIFESCI, BIOTECHDS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
       WPIDS' ENTERED AT 08:48:18 ON 04 NOV 1997
ALL COPYRIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS APPLY.  SEE HELP USAGETERMS FOR DETAILS.

9 FILES IN THE FILE LIST

=> s phosphatidic acid phosphatase# or phosphatidate phosphohydrolase#
FILE 'MEDLINE'
          4300 PHOSPHATIDIC
        814556 ACID
         72271 PHOSPHATASE#
            63 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE#
               (PHOSPHATIDIC(W)ACID(W)PHOSPHATASE#)
           777 PHOSPHATIDATE
          3796 PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
           278 PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
               (PHOSPHATIDATE(W)PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#)
L1          341 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE# OR PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYD
               ROLASE#

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
          2299 PHOSPHATIDIC
        566436 ACID
         37624 PHOSPHATASE#
            58 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE#
               (PHOSPHATIDIC(W)ACID(W)PHOSPHATASE#)
           617 PHOSPHATIDATE
          1089 PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
           319 PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
               (PHOSPHATIDATE(W)PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#)
L2          375 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE# OR PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYD
               ROLASE#

FILE 'LIFESCI'
           874 "PHOSPHATIDIC"
        179504 "ACID"
         12994 PHOSPHATASE#
            16 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE#
               ("PHOSPHATIDIC"(W)"ACID"(W)PHOSPHATASE#)
           188 "PHOSPHATIDATE"
           494 PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
            57 PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
               ("PHOSPHATIDATE"(W)PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#)
L3          73 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE# OR PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYD
               ROLASE#

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
            59 PHOSPHATIDIC
         60794 ACID
          1961 PHOSPHATASE#
             0 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE#
               (PHOSPHATIDIC(W)ACID(W)PHOSPHATASE#)
             6 PHOSPHATIDATE
            14 PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
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L4           0 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE# OR PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYD
               ROLASE#

FILE 'BIOSIS'
          4373 PHOSPHATIDIC
        837109 ACID
         79301 PHOSPHATASE#
           123 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE#
               (PHOSPHATIDIC(W)ACID(W)PHOSPHATASE#)
           894 PHOSPHATIDATE
          1863 PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
           313 PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
               (PHOSPHATIDATE(W)PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#)
L5         436 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE# OR PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYD
               ROLASE#

FILE 'EMBASE'
          3055 "PHOSPHATIDIC"
        877687 "ACID"
         50788 PHOSPHATASE#
            92 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE#
               ("PHOSPHATIDIC"(W)"ACID"(W)PHOSPHATASE#)
           706 "PHOSPHATIDATE"
          1521 PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
           259 PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
               ("PHOSPHATIDATE"(W)PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#)
L6         338 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE# OR PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYD
               ROLASE#

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
          7770 PHOSPHATIDIC
       2133903 ACID
         71119 PHOSPHATASE#
           119 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE#
               (PHOSPHATIDIC(W)ACID(W)PHOSPHATASE#)
          1434 PHOSPHATIDATE
          2031 PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
           365 PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
               (PHOSPHATIDATE(W)PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#)
L7         483 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE# OR PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYD
               ROLASE#

FILE 'NTIS'
            21 PHOSPHATIDIC
         40065 ACID
           613 PHOSPHATASE#
             0 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE#
               (PHOSPHATIDIC(W)ACID(W)PHOSPHATASE#)
             1 PHOSPHATIDATE
             8 PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
             0 PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
               (PHOSPHATIDATE(W)PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#)
L8           0 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE# OR PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYD
               ROLASE#

FILE 'WPIDS'
           275 PHOSPHATIDIC
        606235 ACID
          1585 PHOSPHATASE#
             1 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE#
               (PHOSPHATIDIC(W)ACID(W)PHOSPHATASE#)
             6 PHOSPHATIDATE
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            10 PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
             0 PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
               (PHOSPHATIDATE(W)PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#)
L9           1 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE# OR PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYD
               ROLASE#

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L10       2047 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE# OR PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYD
               ROLASE#

=> s l10(10a)(isolat? or purif?)
FILE 'MEDLINE'
        692706 ISOLAT?
        477377 PURIF?
L11         33 L1 (10A)(ISOLAT? OR PURIF?)

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
        340753 ISOLAT?
        145892 PURIF?
L12         25 L2 (10A)(ISOLAT? OR PURIF?)

FILE 'LIFESCI'
        186553 ISOLAT?
         81676 PURIF?
L13          9 L3 (10A)(ISOLAT? OR PURIF?)

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
         47988 ISOLAT?
         41436 PURIF?
L14          0 L4 (10A)(ISOLAT? OR PURIF?)

FILE 'BIOSIS'
        555356 ISOLAT?
        229692 PURIF?
L15         29 L5 (10A)(ISOLAT? OR PURIF?)

FILE 'EMBASE'
        397181 ISOLAT?
        163763 PURIF?
L16         28 L6 (10A)(ISOLAT? OR PURIF?)

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
        623744 ISOLAT?
        445414 PURIF?
L17         37 L7 (10A)(ISOLAT? OR PURIF?)

FILE 'NTIS'
         28742 ISOLAT?
         11066 PURIF?
L18          0 L8 (10A)(ISOLAT? OR PURIF?)

FILE 'WPIDS'
        101230 ISOLAT?
         99431 PURIF?
L19          0 L9 (10A)(ISOLAT? OR PURIF?)

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L20        161 L10(10A)(ISOLAT? OR PURIF?)

=> s 110(10a)human
FILE 'MEDLINE'
       6084695 HUMAN
L21         10 L1 (10A)HUMAN
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FILE 'SCISEARCH'
        632231 HUMAN
L22          13 L2 (10A)HUMAN

FILE 'LIFESCI'
        203771 HUMAN
L23           3 L3 (10A)HUMAN

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
         27877 HUMAN
L24           0 L4 (10A)HUMAN

FILE 'BIOSIS'
       3904522 HUMAN
L25          15 L5 (10A)HUMAN

FILE 'EMBASE'
       3162513 HUMAN
L26           9 L6 (10A)HUMAN

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
        652204 HUMAN
L27          21 L7 (10A)HUMAN

FILE 'NTIS'
         68709 HUMAN
L28           0 L8 (10A)HUMAN

FILE 'WPIDS'
         56430 HUMAN
L29           0 L9 (10A)HUMAN

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L30          71 L10(10A) HUMAN

=> s l10(10a)gene/q
FILE 'MEDLINE'
L31           2 L1 (10A)GENE/Q

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
L32           0 L2 (10A)GENE/Q

FILE 'LIFESCI'
L33           0 L3 (10A)GENE/Q

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
L34           0 L4 (10A)GENE/Q

FILE 'BIOSIS'
L35           2 L5 (10A)GENE/Q

FILE 'EMBASE'
L36           2 L6 (10A)GENE/Q

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
L37           4 L7 (10A)GENE/Q

FILE 'NTIS'
L38           0 L8 (10A)GENE/Q

FILE 'WPIDS'
L39           0 L9 (10A)GENE/Q

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
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L40          10 L10(10A) GENE/Q

=> s l20 or l30 or l40
FILE 'MEDLINE'
L41          45 L11 OR L21 OR L31

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
L42          38 L12 OR L22 OR L32

FILE 'LIFESCI'
L43          12 L13 OR L23 OR L33

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
L44           0 L14 OR L24 OR L34

FILE 'BIOSIS'
L45          46 L15 OR L25 OR L35

FILE 'EMBASE'
L46          39 L16 OR L26 OR L36

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
L47          61 L17 OR L27 OR L37

FILE 'NTIS'
L48           0 L18 OR L28 OR L38

FILE 'WPIDS'
L49           0 L19 OR L29 OR L39

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L50         241 L20 OR L30 OR L40

=> dup rem l50
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L50
L51           89 DUP REM L50 (152 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-

L51  ANSWER 1 OF 89  SCISEARCH  COPYRIGHT 1997 ISI (R)  DUPLICATE 1
TI   Cloning and characterization of two human isozymes of
     Mg2+-independent phosphatidic acid
     phosphatase
SO   JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (26 SEP 1997) Vol. 272, No. 39, pp.
     24572-24578.
     Publisher: AMER SOC BIOCHEMISTRY MOLECULAR BIOLOGY INC, 9650
     ROCKVILLE PIKE, BETHESDA, MD 20814.
     ISSN: 0021-9258.
AU   Kai M; Wada I; Imai S; Sakane F; Kanoh H (Reprint)
AN   97:734688  SCISEARCH

L51  ANSWER 2 OF 89  SCISEARCH  COPYRIGHT 1997 ISI (R)  DUPLICATE 2
TI   Erythromycin A-derived macrolides modify the functional activities
     of human neutrophils by altering the phospholipase D-
     phosphatidate phosphohydrolase transduction
     pathway - L-cladinose is involved both in alterations of neutrophil
     functions and modulation of this transductional pathway
SO   JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (15 OCT 1997) Vol. 159, No. 8, pp. 3995-4005.
     Publisher: AMER ASSOC IMMUNOLOGISTS, 9650 ROCKVILLE PIKE, BETHESDA,
     MD 20814.
     ISSN: 0022-1767.
AU   Abdelghaffar H; Vazifeh D; Labro M T (Reprint)
AN   97:760649  SCISEARCH
```

L51 ANSWER 3 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
TI An unexpected structural relationship between integral membrane phosphatases and soluble haloperoxidases.
SO PROTEIN SCIENCE, (1997 Aug) 6 (8) 1764-7.
Journal code: BNW. ISSN: 0961-8368.
AU Neuwald A F
AN 97406916 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 4 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1997 BIOSIS
TI Two **human** type 2 **phosphatidic acid phosphatase** isozymes.
SO 17th International Congress of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, San Francisco, California, USA, August 24-29, 1997. FASEB Journal 11 (9). 1997. A1344. ISSN: 0892-6638
AU Kai M; Wada I; Kanoh H
AN 97:422112 BIOSIS

L51 ANSWER 5 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
TI Lipopolyamines as transfection agents and pharmaceutical uses thereof
SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
IN Byk, Gerardo; Dubertret, Catherine; Scherman, Daniel
AN 1996:506088 HCAPLUS
DN 125:160332
PI WO 9617823 A1 960613

L51 ANSWER 6 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
TI Identification and cDNA cloning of 35-kDa phosphatidic acid phosphatase (type 2) bound to plasma membranes. Polymerase chain reaction amplification of mouse H2O2-inducible hic53 clone yielded the cDNA encoding phosphatidic acid phosphatase.
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1996 Aug 2) 271 (31) 18931-8.
Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
AU Kai M; Wada I; Imai S; Sakane F; Kanoh H
AN 96324980 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 7 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
TI Phosphatidate phosphohydrolase catalyzes the hydrolysis of ceramide 1-phosphate, lysophosphatidate, and sphingosine 1-phosphate.
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1996 Jul 12) 271 (28) 16506-9.
Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
AU Waggoner D W; Gomez-Munoz A; Dewald J; Brindley D N
AN 96279213 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 8 OF 89 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 1997 CSA DUPLICATE 6
TI Regulation of phosphatidate phosphatase activity from the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae by phospholipids
SO BIOCHEMISTRY (WASH.), (1996) vol. 35, no. 12, pp. 3790-3796.
ISSN: 0006-2960.
AU Wu, Wen-I; Carman, G.M.*
AN 97:2290 LIFESCI

L51 ANSWER 9 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 7
TI Identification of **phosphatidate phosphohydrolase purified** from rat liver membranes on SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.
SO FEBS LETTERS, (1996 Mar 4) 381 (3) 169-73.
Journal code: EUH. ISSN: 0014-5793.
AU Siess E A; Hofstetter M M
AN 96176315 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 10 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 8
TI **Purification** and characterization of novel plasma membrane **phosphatidate phosphohydrolase** from rat liver.
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1995 Aug 18) 270 (33) 19422-9. Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
AU Waggoner D W; Martin A; Dewald J; Gomez-Munoz A; Brindley D N
AN 95370279 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 11 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 9
TI A phospholipase D-mediated pathway for generating diacylglycerol in nuclei from Madin-Darby canine kidney cells.
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1995 May 19) 270 (20) 11738-40. Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
AU Balboa M A; Balsinde J; Dennis E A; Insel P A
AN 95263508 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 12 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
TI Identification of type-2 phosphatidic acid phosphohydrolase (PAPH-2) in neutrophil plasma membranes
SO Cell. Signalling (1994), 6(8), 933-41
CODEN: CESIEY; ISSN: 0898-6568
AU Boder, Eric; Taylor, Greg; Akard, Luke; Jansen, Jan; English, Denis
AN 1995:424654 HCAPLUS
DN 122:210388

L51 ANSWER 13 OF 89 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1997 ISI (R)
TI INCREASED ACTIVITY OF **PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYDROLASE** IN **HUMAN** COLORECTAL TUMORS
SO JOURNAL OF CELLULAR BIOCHEMISTRY, (1994) Supp. 18D, pp. 60. ISSN: 0730-2312.
AU SCOTT P H (Reprint); MARTIN A; BRINDLEY D N; PLUMB J A
AN 94:275051 SCISEARCH

L51 ANSWER 14 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1997 BIOSIS
TI Increased activity of **phosphatidate phosphohydrolase** in **human** colorectal tumours.
SO Keystone Symposium on Lipid Second Messengers, Taos, New Mexico, USA, February 26-March 4, 1994. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry Supplement 0 (18D). 1994. 60. ISSN: 0733-1959
AU Scott P H; Martin A; Brindley D N; Plumb J A
AN 94:282392 BIOSIS

L51 ANSWER 15 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
TI The role of phosphatidic acid phosphohydrolase in human neutrophil signal transduction
SO (1993) 214 pp. Avail.: Univ. Microfilms Int., Order No. DA9415100 From: Diss. Abstr. Int. B 1994, 54(12, Pt. 1), 6187
AU Perry, David Kenneth
AN 1994:532183 HCAPLUS
DN 121:132183

L51 ANSWER 16 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
TI A novel ecto-phosphatidic acid phosphohydrolase activity mediates activation of neutrophil superoxide generation by exogenous phosphatidic acid
SO J. Biol. Chem. (1993), 268(34), 25302-10
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
AU Perry, David K.; Stevens, Victoria L.; Widlanski, Theodore S.; Lambeth, J. David
AN 1993:624002 HCAPLUS
DN 119:224002

L51 ANSWER 17 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
TI Decreased activities of phosphatidate phosphohydrolase and

phospholipase D in ras and tyrosine kinase (fps) transformed fibroblasts
SO J. Biol. Chem. (1993), 268(32), 23924-32
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
AU Martin, Ashley; Gomez-Munoz, Antonio; Waggoner, David W.; Stone, James C.; Brindley, David N.
AN 1993:600471 HCAPLUS
DN 119:200471

L51 ANSWER 18 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 10
TI The activity of the metabolic form of hepatic **phosphatidate phosphohydrolase** correlates with the severity of alcoholic fatty liver in **human** beings.
SO HEPATOLOGY, (1993 Oct) 18 (4) 832-8.
Journal code: GBZ. ISSN: 0270-9139.
AU Day C P; James O F; Brown A S; Bennett M K; Fleming I N; Yeaman S J
AN 94010748 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 19 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 11
TI Studies on triglyceride metabolism: phosphatidate phosphohydrolase from guinea pig harderian gland.
SO SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL AND LABORATORY INVESTIGATION, (1993 Aug) 53 (5) 493-8.
Journal code: UCP. ISSN: 0036-5513.
AU Humble E; Berglund L
AN 94023775 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 20 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1997 BIOSIS
TI ROLE OF PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE METABOLISM IN THE UPREGULATION OF B-2 INTERGRIN-DEPENDENT NEUTROPHIL ADHESIVENESS.
SO JOINT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF IMMUNOLOGISTS AND THE CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY SOCIETY, DENVER, COLORADO, USA, MAY 21-25, 1993. J IMMUNOL 150 (8 PART 2). 1993. 304A. CODEN: JOIMA3 ISSN: 0022-1767
AU WRIGHT C D; KUIPERS P J; KENNEDY J A
AN 93:334875 BIOSIS

L51 ANSWER 21 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 12
TI Differential properties of phosphatidate phosphohydrolase and diacylglyceride lipase activities in retinal subcellular fractions and rod outer segments.
SO COMPARATIVE BIOCHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY. B: COMPARATIVE BIOCHEMISTRY, (1993 Jan) 104 (1) 141-8.
Journal code: DNV. ISSN: 0305-0491.
AU Pasquare S J; Giusto N M
AN 93193415 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 22 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 13
TI Low concentration of Triton X-100 inhibits diacylglycerol acyltransferase without measurable effect on **phosphatidate phosphohydrolase** in the **human** primordial placenta.
SO ACTA PHYSIOLOGICA HUNGARICA, (1993) 81 (1) 101-8.
Journal code: 1RS. ISSN: 0231-424X.
AU Gimes G; Toth M
AN 94233949 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 23 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
TI Evaluation of phospholipase C and D activity in stimulated human neutrophils using a phosphono analog of choline phosphoglyceride
SO Biochim. Biophys. Acta (1993), 1169(1), 25-9
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002
AU Strum, Jay C.; Nixon, Andrew B.; Daniel, Larry W.; Wykle, Robert L.
AN 1993:536385 HCAPLUS
DN 119:136385

L51 ANSWER 24 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 14
TI **Purification** and properties of **phosphatidic acid phosphatase** from porcine thymus membranes.
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1992 Dec 15) 267 (35) 25309-14.
Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
AU Kanoh H; Imai S; Yamada K; Sakane F
AN 93094244 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 25 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
TI Role of phospholipase D-derived diradylglycerol in the activation of the human neutrophil respiratory burst oxidase. Inhibition by phosphatidic acid phosphohydrolase inhibitors
SO J. Immunol. (1992), 149(8), 2749-58
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
AU Perry, David K.; Hand, W. Lee; Edmondson, Dale E.; Lambeth, J. David
AN 1993:122904 HCAPLUS
DN 118:122904

L51 ANSWER 26 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
TI Regulation of phosphatidic acid phosphohydrolase activity during stimulation of human polymorphonuclear leukocytes
SO FASEB J. (1992), 6(9), 2720-5
CODEN: FAJOEC; ISSN: 0892-6638
AU Truett, A. P., III; Bocckino, S. B.; Murray, J. J.
AN 1992:468339 HCAPLUS
DN 117:68339

L51 ANSWER 27 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 15
TI Vanadate-sensitive **phosphatidate phosphohydrolase** activity in a **purified** rabbit kidney Na,K-ATPase preparation.
SO BIOCHIMICA ET BIOPHYSICA ACTA, (1992 Jun 11) 1107 (1) 143-9.
Journal code: A0W. ISSN: 0006-3002.
AU Swarts H G; Moes M; Schuurmans Stekhoven F M; De Pont J J
AN 92314021 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 28 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 16
TI Interleukin-1 rapidly stimulates lysophosphatidate acyltransferase and **phosphatidate phosphohydrolase** activities in **human** mesangial cells.
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1991 Nov 5) 266 (31) 20732-43.
Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
AU Bursten S L; Harris W E; Bomsztyk K; Lovett D
AN 92041927 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 29 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
TI De novo synthesis of diacylglycerol from glucose. A new pathway of signal transduction in human neutrophils stimulated during phagocytosis of .beta.-glucan particles
SO J. Biol. Chem. (1991), 266(13), 8034-8
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
AU Rossi, Filippo; Grzewkowiak, Miroslawa; Della Bianca, Vittorina; Sharbati, Andrea
AN 1991:245819 HCAPLUS
DN 114:245819

L51 ANSWER 30 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 17
TI Sphingosine inhibits **phosphatidate phosphohydrolase** in **human** neutrophils by a protein kinase C-independent mechanism.
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1991 Feb 5) 266 (4) 2013-6.
Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
AU Mullmann T J; Siegel M I; Egan R W; Billah M M
AN 91115804 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 31 OF 89 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1997 ISI (R) DUPLICATE 18
TI LIPID BREAKDOWN IN SMOOTH MICROSOMAL-MEMBRANES FROM BEAN COTYLEDONS ALTERS MEMBRANE-PROTEINS AND INDUCES PROTEOLYSIS
SO JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL BOTANY, (1991) Vol. 42, No. 234, pp. 103-112.
AU DUXBURY C L; LEGGE R L; PALIYATH G; THOMPSON J E (Reprint)
AN 91:68554 SCISEARCH

L51 ANSWER 32 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1997 BIOSIS
TI REGULATION OF **HUMAN PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYDROLASE** IN **HUMAN** LIVER.
SO 26TH MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE LIVER, PALMA DE MALLORCA, SPAIN, SEPTEMBER 11-14, 1991. J HEPATOL (AMST) 13 (SUPPL. 2). 1991. S23. CODEN: JOHEEC ISSN: 0168-8278
AU DAY C P; JAMES O F W; YEAMAN S J
AN 92:86892 BIOSIS

L51 ANSWER 33 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1997 BIOSIS
TI SPHINGOSINE INHIBITS **PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYDROLASE** PPH-CATALYZED PRODUCTION OF DIGLYCERIDES DG IN **HUMAN** NEUTROPHILS.
SO JOINT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, AND THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF IMMUNOLOGISTS, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, USA, JUNE 4-7, 1990. FASEB (FED AM SOC EXP BIOL) J 4 (7). 1990. A2060. CODEN: FAJOEC ISSN: 0892-6638
AU MULLMANN T J; SIEGEL M I; EGAN R W; BILLAH M M
AN 90:346613 BIOSIS

L51 ANSWER 34 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 19
TI Properties of **phosphatidate phosphohydrolase** and diacylglycerol acyltransferase activities in the **isolated** rat heart. Effect of glucagon, ischaemia and diabetes.
SO BIOCHEMICAL JOURNAL, (1990 Jun 1) 268 (2) 487-92. Journal code: 9YO. ISSN: 0264-6021.
AU Schoonderwoerd K; Broekhoven-Schokker S; Hulsmann W C; Stam H
AN 90303231 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 35 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 20
TI Inhibitory effect of epinephrine on phosphatidate activity in isolated rat hepatocytes.
SO ENDOCRINOLOGIE, (1990 Jul-Dec) 28 (3-4) 149-54. Journal code: T36. ISSN: 0035-4015.
AU Haghighi B; Raspuli M; Suzangar M
AN 91368151 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 36 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 21
TI Phosphatidylcholine hydrolysis by phospholipase D determines phosphatidate and diglyceride levels in chemotactic peptide-stimulated **human** neutrophils. Involvement of **phosphatidate phosphohydrolase** in signal transduction.
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1989 Oct 15) 264 (29) 17069-77. Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
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L51 ANSWER 45 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
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L51 ANSWER 46 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
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L51 ANSWER 47 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
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L51 ANSWER 55 OF 89 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1997 ISI (R)
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L51 ANSWER 57 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1997 BIOSIS
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L51 ANSWER 58 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 32
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Journal code: 9YO. ISSN: 0264-6021.
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Journal code: 9YO. ISSN: 0264-6021.
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Journal code: A0W. ISSN: 0006-3002.
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L51 ANSWER 69 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
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L51 ANSWER 70 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 40
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AN 83004254 MEDLINE

L51 ANSWER 71 OF 89 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1997 ISI (R) DUPLICATE 41
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AN 81:543897 SCISEARCH

L51 ANSWER 72 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 42
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L51 ANSWER 73 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 43
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Journal code: 9YO. ISSN: 0006-2936.
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L51 ANSWER 77 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 47
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L51 ANSWER 78 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 48
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Journal code: A0W. ISSN: 0006-3002.
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L51 ANSWER 79 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 49
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Journal code: A0W. ISSN: 0006-3002.
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L51 ANSWER 80 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1997 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 50
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L51 ANSWER 81 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 51
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Journal code: 9YO. ISSN: 0006-2936.
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L51 ANSWER 82 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
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CODEN: BIJOAK
AU Sturton, Graham; Brindley, David N.
AN 1977:185042 HCAPLUS
DN 86:185042

L51 ANSWER 83 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
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AN 1977:417918 HCAPLUS
DN 87:17918

L51 ANSWER 84 OF 89 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1997 ISI (R)
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L51 ANSWER 85 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 52
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Journal code: A0W. ISSN: 0006-3002.
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L51 ANSWER 86 OF 89 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1997 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
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CODEN: CBCPAI
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L51 ANSWER 87 OF 89 MEDLINE
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Journal code: A0W. ISSN: 0006-3002.
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L51 ANSWER 88 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
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CODEN: BBACAQ
AU Sedgwick, B.; Huebscher, Georg
AN 1967:505415 HCAPLUS
DN 67:105415

L51 ANSWER 89 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
TI Role of phosphatidate phosphohydrolase in glyceride biosynthesis
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CODEN: EJBCAI
AU Smith, Margaret E.; Sedgwick, B.; Brindley, David N.; Huebscher, Georg
AN 1968:36125 HCAPLUS
DN 68:36125

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L51 ANSWER 6 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
AB We previously described the **purification** of an 83-kDa **phosphatidic acid phosphatase** (PAP) from the porcine thymus membranes (Kanoh, H., Imai, S.-i., Yamada, K. and Sakane, F.(1992) J. Biol. Chem. 267, 25309-25314). However, we found that a minor 35-kDa protein could account for the PAP activity when the purified enzyme preparation was further analyzed. We thus determined the N-terminal sequence of the 35-kDa candidate protein and prepared antipeptide antibody against the determined sequence, MFDKTRLPYVALDVL. The antibody almost completely precipitated the purified enzyme activity. Furthermore, the antibody precipitated from the radioiodinated enzyme preparation a single 35-kDa protein, which was converted to a 29-kDa form when treated with N-glycanase. We also found that the immunoprecipitable PAP activity was exclusively associated with the plasma membranes of porcine thymocytes. These results indicated that the 35-kDa glycosylated protein represents the plasma membrane-bound (type 2) PAP. We surprisingly noted that the N-terminal sequence of the porcine PAP was almost completely conserved in the internal sequence encoded by a mouse partial cDNA clone, hic53, reported as a H2O2-inducible gene (Egawa, K., Yoshiwara, M., Shibanuma, M., and Nose, K.(1995) FEBS Lett. 372, 74-77). We thus amplified from the mouse kidney RNA the hic53 clone by polymerase chain reaction, and obtained a cDNA encoding a novel protein of 283 amino acid residues with a calculated Mr of 31,894. Methionine reported as an internal residue was found to serve as an initiator, and the C-terminal 64 residues were lacking in hic53. The protein contains several putative membrane-spanning domains and two N-glycosylation sites. When transfected into 293 cells, the cDNA gave more than 10-fold increase of the membrane-bound PAP activity, which could be precipitated by the antipeptide antibody. In [35S]methionine-labeled cells, the translational product was confirmed to be a 35-kDa protein, which became 30 kDa in cells treated with tunicamycin, an inhibitor of N-glycosylation. We thus succeeded first in identifying the porcine type 2 PAP and subsequently in determining the primary structure of a mouse homolog of the PAP.

L51 ANSWER 7 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
AB A Mg2+-independent **phosphatidate phosphohydrolase** was **purified** from rat liver plasma membranes in two distinct forms, an anionic protein and a cationic protein. Both forms of the enzyme dephosphorylated phosphatidate, ceramide 1-phosphate, lysophosphatidate, and sphingosine 1-phosphate. When assayed at a constant molar ratio of lipid to Triton X-100 of 1:500, the apparent Km values of the anionic phosphohydrolase for the lipid substrates was 3.5, 1.9, 0.4, and 4.0 microM, respectively. The relative catalytic efficiency of the enzyme for phosphatidate, ceramide 1-phosphate, lysophosphatidate, and sphingosine 1-phosphate was 0.16, 0.14, 0.48, and 0.04 liter (min x mg)-1, respectively. The hydrolysis of phosphatidate was inhibited competitively by ceramide

1-phosphate, lysophosphatidate, and sphingosine 1-phosphate. The Ki(app) values were 5.5, 5.9, and 4.0 microM, respectively. The hydrolysis of phosphatidate by the phosphohydrolase conformed to a surface dilution kinetic model. It is concluded that the enzyme is a lipid phosphomonoesterase that could modify the balance of phosphatidate, ceramide 1-phosphate, lysophosphatidate, and sphingosine 1-phosphate relative to diacylglycerol, ceramide, monoacylglycerol, and sphingosine, respectively. The enzyme could thus play an important role in regulating cell activation and signal transduction.

L51 ANSWER 9 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 7
AB Phosphatidate phosphohydrolase (PAP; EC 3.1.3.4) insensitive to N-ethylmaleimide was partially purified from rat liver membranes by a combination of chromatographic methods, immunoabsorption and glycerol gradient centrifugation. The specific activity was increased more than 600-fold over that of the membrane extract. Enzyme antibodies precipitating more than 80% of PAP were obtained and used for the identification of PAP protein on SDS-polyacrylamide gels employing the immunodetection method of Muilerman et al. [(1982) Anal. Biochem. 120, 46-51]. By this approach PAP was localized as a 31 kDa polypeptide.

L51 ANSWER 10 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 8
AB An N-ethylmaleimide-insensitive **phosphatidate phosphohydrolase**, which also hydrolyzes lysophosphatidate, was **isolated** from the plasma membranes of rat liver. The specific activity of an anionic form of the enzyme (53 kDa, pI < 4) was increased 2700-fold. A cationic form of enzyme (51 kDa, pI = 9) was purified to homogeneity, but the -fold purification was low because the activity of the highly purified enzyme was unstable. Immunoprecipitating antibodies raised against the homogeneous protein confirmed the identity of the cationic protein as the phosphohydrolase and were used to identify the anionic enzyme. Both forms are integral membrane glycoproteins that were converted to 28-kDa proteins upon treatment with N-glycanase F. Treatment of the anionic form with neuraminidase allowed it to be purified in the same manner as the cationic enzyme and yielded an immunoreactive protein with a molecular mass identical to the cationic protein. Thus, the two ionic forms most likely represent different sialated states of protein. An immunoreactive 51-53-kDa protein was detected in rat liver, heart, kidney, skeletal muscle, testis, and brain. Little immunoreactive 51-53-kDa protein was detected in rat thymus, spleen, adipose, or lung tissue. This work provides the tools for determining the regulation and function of the phosphatidate phosphohydrolase in signal transduction and cell activation.

L51 ANSWER 12 OF 89 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AB Phosphatidic acid phosphohydrolase-2 (PAPH-2), a Mg2+-independent, detergent-dependent enzyme involved in cellular signal transduction, is reportedly absent from the plasma membranes of neutrophilic leukocytes, a cell that responds to metabolic stimulation with abundant phospholipase D-dependent diacylglycerol generation. The present study was designed to resolve this discrepancy, focusing on the influence of cellular disruption techniques, detergent availability and cation sensitivity on the apparent distribution of PAPH in human neutrophil subcellular fractions. The results clearly indicate the presence of 2 distinct types of PAPH within the particulate and cytosolic fractions of disrupted cells. Unlike the cytosolic enzyme, the particulate enzyme was not potentiated by Mg2+ and was strongly detergent dependent. The sol. and particulate enzymes displayed dissimilar pH profiles. Sepn. of neutrophil particulate material into fractions rich in plasma membranes, specific granules, and azurophilic granules by high speed

discontinuous d. gradient centrifugation revealed that the majority of the particulate activity was confined to plasma membranes. This activity was not inhibited by pretreatment with N-ethylmaleimide in concns. as high as 25 mM. PAPH activity recovered in the cytosolic fraction of disrupted neutrophils was almost completely inhibited by 5.0 mM N-ethylmaleimide. The authors conclude that resting neutrophils possess N-ethylmaleimide-resistant PAPH (type 2) within their plasma membranes. This enzyme may markedly influence the kinetics of cell activation by metabolizing 2nd messengers generated as a result of activation of plasma membrane phospholipase D.

L51 ANSWER 13 OF 89 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1997 ISI (R)

L51 ANSWER 24 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 14

AB We **purified phosphatidic acid phosphatase** (EC 3.1.3.4) 2300-fold from porcine thymus membranes. The enzyme was solubilized with beta-octyl glucoside and Triton X-100 and fractionated with ammonium sulfate. The purification was then achieved by chromatography in the presence of Triton X-100 with Sephacryl S-300, hydroxylapatite, heparin-Sepharose, and Affi-Gel Blue. The final enzyme preparation gave a single band of M(r) = 83,000 on sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis under reducing and nonreducing conditions. The native enzyme, on the other hand, was eluted at M(r) = 218,000 in gel filtration chromatography with Superose 12 in the presence of Triton X-100. The enzyme was judged to be specific to phosphatidic acid, since excess amounts of dicetylphosphate or lysophosphatidic acid did not inhibit the enzyme activity. In this respect, the enzyme was inhibited by 1,2-diacylglycerol but not by 1- or 2-monoacylglycerol and triacylglycerol. The enzyme required Triton X-100 or deoxycholate for its activity. Although the enzyme appeared to be an integral membrane protein, we could not detect its phospholipid dependencies. The activity was independent of Mg2+, and other cations were strongly inhibitory. The specific enzyme activity was 15 mumol/min/mg of protein when assayed using phosphatidic acid as Triton X-100 mixed micelles. The Km for the surface concentration of phosphatidic acid was 0.30 mol%. The enzyme was inhibited by sphingosine and chloropromazine, and less potently, by propranolol and NaF. The enzyme was insensitive to thio-reactive reagents like N-ethylmaleimide.

L51 ANSWER 28 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 16

AB Phosphatidic acid (PA) is a cytokine in a variety of cell types, and an intermediary in cell activation. It is produced from membrane phospholipids by either lysophosphatidate acyl-CoA:acyltransferase (lyso-PA AT) or phospholipase D. Interleukin-1 (IL-1) stimulation of human mesangial cells (HMC) induced activation of lyso-PA AT, and synthesis of new PA species with significant increase in PA mass. These PA species were enriched in long-chain unsaturated acyl side chains (C18:1, C18:2, C20:5, and C22:6) in both the sn-2 and sn-1 positions, and stimulated the action of the lyso-PA AT as a positive feedback mechanism. Gas-liquid chromatography and mass spectrometry demonstrate that the acyl composition of phosphatidic acid does not resemble that of the major phospholipid fractions of this preparation and therefore is not the product of phospholipase D. The PA species were rapidly converted to 1,2-sn-diacylglycerols by phosphatidate phosphohydrolase, which also was activated by IL-1 via a separate mechanism involving a pertussis-sensitive G-protein. The activities of lyso-PA AT and phosphatidate phosphohydrolase were associated with plasma membrane enriched and refined microsomal fractions. IL-1 stimulation of a murine T cell (thymoma) line, EL-4, also caused stimulation of lyso-PA AT, resulting in PA formation. EL-4 mutants with defective IL-1 receptors did not demonstrate

stimulation of lyso-PA AT, showing the necessity of intact IL-1 receptors for activation of this enzyme. We conclude that PA is a significant signaling intermediary for IL-1 via activation of lyso-PA AT and a G-protein, which activates phosphatidate phosphohydrolase. This system suggests a novel mechanism whereby a low intensity signal may be translated into cellular activation.

L51 ANSWER 50 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 28
AB In the present studies, we have made several unique observations. First, we have shown that cytosolic phosphatidate phosphohydrolase from adipose tissue subjected to butyl-agarose chromatography was resolved into four different components. These components, designated as passthrough (PT), D150, D250 and E, were present in the proportions of 51:7:24:16, respectively, in the rat adipose cytosol. Comparison of the properties of these components revealed some similar properties, and also several differences. These components showed the same pH optimum, required Mg2+ for activity and were inhibited by N-ethylmaleimide, indicating a requirement of active sulfhydryl groups for activity. These components differed from one another with respect to hydrophobicity, sedimentation behavior, Stokes diameter, Km values, thermolability and susceptibility to proteinase treatment. Second, we have shown that each component of this system was associated with lipids which were found to be essential for the catalytic activity. Perturbation of this association by organic solvent or by adding excess amounts of exogenous lipids resulted in the loss of enzyme activity. Finally, we analyzed lipid composition of individual components. These studies suggest that the multi-component system of Mg2+-dependent phosphatidate phosphohydrolase may be a part of the cytomembrane network.

L51 ANSWER 54 OF 89 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1997 ISI (R)

L51 ANSWER 60 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 34
AB Biopsy samples from normal and dystrophic human muscle (Duchenne type) were fractionated by differential centrifugation and microsomes, mitochondria and cytosol were assayed for phosphatidic acid phosphatase (EC 3.1.3.4) and marker enzymes of mitochondria and cytosol. The activity of phosphatidic acid phosphatase was significantly lower in microsomes and higher in cytosol and mitochondria of dystrophic muscle than in the corresponding subcellular fractions of normal muscle. The results support an explanation of earlier findings that there is reduced G3P incorporation into diglycerides and phosphatidylcholine and a qualitative and quantitative change in the amount of phosphatidylcholine in dystrophic microsomes. The possible reasons for the reduction in the activity of only microsomal PA-P-ase were discussed.

L51 ANSWER 67 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 38
AB According to current concepts, soluble phosphatidic-acid phosphatase, converting phosphatidic acid into a diglyceride, is a rate-limiting enzyme in the hepatic biosynthesis of triglycerides. The present paper is the first report on this enzyme in human liver. The enzyme activity was assayed in ammonium sulphate precipitates of cytosol obtained from human liver biopsies. The activity was stimulated by preincubation with alkaline phosphatase and inhibited by Mg-ATP, suggesting that phosphorylation-dephosphorylation may be of some importance for the expression of the activity of the enzyme. When assayed under optimal conditions, the activity obtained in liver biopsies from normal-weight gallstone patients averaged 12.8 +/- 2.0 nmol min-1 (mg protein)-1 (mean +/- SEM) (n = 17). The enzyme activity was slightly higher in liver biopsies from morbidly obese subjects 16.4 +/- 2.8 nmol min-1 (mg protein)-1 (n = 14). The

difference between the two groups of subjects was probably in part sex-dependent and was not statistically significant. A similar small and insignificant difference between the two groups of subjects was found when the enzyme activity was assayed in the maximally stimulated state--i.e. after incubation with alkaline phosphate. These findings suggest that an increased capacity of the soluble phosphatidic-acid phosphatase is not of major importance for the increased triglyceride synthesis known to occur in obesity. Other factors (i.e. availability of substrate and cofactors) may be of greater importance.

L51 ANSWER 77 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 47
AB In order to evaluate the relationship between the increase in amniotic fluid phosphatidate phosphohydrolase (PAPase) specific activity and the increase in the lecithin/sphingomyelin (L/S) ratio during normal human pregnancy, PAPase specific activity and the L/S ratio were measured in 171 amniotic fluid samples obtained from 164 women who were at 17 to 42 weeks' gestation. The increase in PAPase specific activity in amniotic fluid is parallel to the increase in the L/S ratio. The correlation between PAPase specific activity and the L/S ratio in amniotic fluid from all gestational ages is highly significant. The relationship of PAPase specific activity in amniotic fluid to PAPase specific activity in gastric fluid was investigated in a study of 97 newborn infants. A highly significant correlation was found between these two values. To ascertain if a relationship exists between the specific activity of PAPase in amniotic fluid and the subsequent development of hyaline membrane disease (HMD), 223 neonates who were delivered within 72 hours of amniotic fluid collection were studied. Only one infant developed HMD out of 170 with amniotic fluid PAPase specific activity equal to or greater than 50 nmoles of orthophosphate released X mg.-1 of protein X hr.-1. On the other hand, the finding of an amniotic fluid PAPase specific activity of less than 50 nmoles was of little value in predicting lung immaturity. We believe that these findings are also supportive of the view that PAPase and surfactant are released from the type II pneumocyte as a closely related structural unit, viz., the lamellar body.

L51 ANSWER 78 OF 89 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 48
AB Phosphatidate phosphohydrolase (EC 3.1.3.4) activity can be found in late gestational human amniotic fluid and is thought to originate in type II alveolar cells of the fetal lungs where it plays an important role in lung surfactant synthesis. In the present study, phosphatidate phosphohydrolase activity was detected and characterized in a 105 000 X g pellet of amniotic fluid using either [32P]phosphatidate or a water-soluble analog, 1-O-hexadecyl-rac-[2-(3)H]glycerol 3-phosphate as substrate. With either substrate, enzyme activity was optimal at pH 6.0. The soluble analog was hydrolyzed with a Km value of 163 micrometer and a V of 30 nmole/min per mg of protein, and offered several advantages over phosphatidate as a substrate for assaying phosphatidate phosphohydrolase in amniotic fluid. Using the synthetic analog, phosphatidate phosphohydrolase activity was measured in the 700 X g supernatant fraction of 30 human amniocentesis samples and compared with another index of fetal lung maturity, the phosphatidylcholine/sphingomyelin ratio. The results suggest that the new phosphohydrolase assay may be clinically useful in the assessment of fetal lung development.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	11.95	12.21

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL

	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.48	-0.48

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          8173 PHOSPHATASE#
             2 PHOSPHATIDIC ACID PHOSPHATASE#
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            28 PHOSPHATIDATE
            91 PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
            10 PHOSPHATIDATE PHOSPHOHYDROLASE#
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        290942 ISOLAT?
        160779 PURIF?
L2           4 L1(10A)(HUMAN OR ISOLAT? OR PURIF? OR GENE/Q)

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1. 5,670,506, Sep. 23, 1997, Halogen, isothiocyanate or azide substituted xanthines; Alistair Leigh, et al., 514/258, 263; 544/267, 272, 277 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,670,506 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 1 of 4

ABSTRACT:
There is disclosed a compound having the formula: ##STR1## wherein n is an integer from 5 to 9, wherein the core moiety is a heterocylic moiety wherein C.sub.a, C.sub.b, and C.sub.c are an R or S enantiomer or racemic mixture and the C.sub.a, C.sub.b, and C.sub.c carbon atoms are bonded together by a single bond, double bond, ether or ester linkages, wherein R.sub.1, R.sub.2 and R.sub.3 are independently halo, hydroxy, hydrogen, keto, isothiocyano, azide or haloacetoxy with the proviso that at least one of R.sub.1, R.sub.2 or R.sub.3 must be a halo, isothiocyano, azide or haloacetoxy group, wherein R.sub.4 is hydrogen, C.sub.1-6 alkyl, C.sub.1-6 alkenyl, cyclo C.sub.4-6 alkyl, or phenyl, and wherein halo refers to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo and salts thereof and pharmaceutical compositions thereof.

DETDESC:

DETD(49)

IL-1 activates (through the Type I IL-1 receptor) a lyso-PA acyltransferase (LPAAT) and **phosphatidate** **phosphohydrolase** within 5 seconds of cell (for example, **human** mesangial cells, HMC) exposure to this cytokine. Activation of both enzymes results in production of PA species with sn-1 and. . .

2. 5,641,783, Jun. 24, 1997, Substituted amino alcohol compounds; J. Peter Klein, et al., 514/263, 183, 222.5, 223.5, 224.2, 226.8, 227.5, 228.8, 229.2, 230.5, 230.8, 237.8, 241, 242, 243, 246, 247, 248, 249, 255, 256, 258, 259, 261, 262, 270, 274, 297, 300, 301, 302, 303, 306,

307, 311, 312, 315, 345, 351, 357, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 367, 369, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 378, 379, 380, 381, 383, 389, 394, 395, 398, 399, 401, 404, 406, 413, 415, 416, 418, 423, 424, 425, 427, 428; 544/1, 2, 3, 8, 53, 63, 65, 66, 67, 90, 91, 162, 215, 216, 219, 220, 224, 235, 239, 254, 255, 257, 262, 272 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,641,783 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 2 of 4

ABSTRACT:
Disclosed are compounds having a straight or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon structure of formula I: ##STR1## In formula I, n is an integer from one to four and m is an integer from four to twenty. Independently, R.sub.1 and R.sub.2 are hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl of up to twenty carbon atoms in length or --(CH.sub.2).sub.w R.sub.5. If R.sub.1 or R.sub.2 is --(CH.sub.2).sub.w R.sub.5, w may be an integer from one to twenty and R.sub.5 may be an hydroxyl, halo, C.sub.1-8 alkoxyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted carbocycle or heterocycle. Alternatively, R.sub.1 and R.sub.2 may jointly form a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated heterocycle having from four to eight carbon atoms, N being a hetero atom of the resulting heterocycle. R.sub.3 may be either hydrogen or C.sub.1-3. In the compounds, a total sum of carbon atoms comprising R.sub.1 or R.sub.2, (CH.sub.2).sub.n and (CH.sub.2).sub.m does not exceed forty. R.sub.4 is a terminal moiety comprising a substituted or unsubstituted, oxidized or reduced ring system, the ring system having a single ring or two to three fused rings, a ring comprising from three to seven ring atoms. The disclosed compounds are effective agents to inhibit undesirable responses to cell stimuli.

DETDESC:

DETD(2)

The . . . behavior by a particular phase of a secondary messenger pathway system (Bursten et al., "Interleukin-1 Rapidly Stimulates Lysophosphatidate Acyltransferase and **Phosphatidate** **Phosphohydrolase** Activities in **Human** Mesangial Cells," J. Biol. Chem., Vol. 266, No. 31, pages 20732-20743, Nov. 5, 1991). The second messengers are lipids or. . .

3. 5,521,315, May 28, 1996, Olefin substituted long chain compounds; Gail Underiner, et al., 546/243; 544/285; 546/242 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,521,315 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 3 of 4

ABSTRACT:
There is disclosed an olefin-substituted compound having the formula:

R--(core moiety),
wherein R is a straignt chain hydrocarbon having at least one double bond and a carbon chain length of from about 6 to about 18 carbon atoms, wherein multiple double bonds are separated from each other by at least three carbon atoms, wherein the closest double bond to the core moiety is at least five carbon atoms from the core moiety, and wherein the hydrocarbon chain may be substituted by a hydroxyl, halo, keto or dimethylanimo group and/or interrupted by an oxygen atom and salts thereof and pharmaceutical compositions thereof.

DETDESC:

DETD(39)

IL-1 activates (through the Type I IL-1 receptor) a lyso-PA acyltransferase (LPAAT) and **phosphatidate** **phosphohydrolase** within

5 seconds of cell (for example, **human** mesangial cells, HMC) exposure to this cytokine. Activation of both enzymes results in production of PA species with sn-1 and. . .

4. 5,470,878, Nov. 28, 1995, Cell signaling inhibitors; John Michnick, et al., 514/558, 258, 262, 274, 299, 315, 418, 425, 529, 552, 561, 613, 617, 626, 629, 669; 544/254, 285, 301; 546/183, 243; 548/486, 556 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,470,878 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 4 of 4

ABSTRACT:
Therapeutic compounds have the formula:

(X)j-(non-cyclic core moiety),
j being an integer from one to three, the core moiety is non-cyclic and X is a racemic mixture, R or S enantiomer, solvate, hydrate, or salt of: ##STR1## *C is a chiral carbon atom, n is an integer from one to four (preferably from one to three), one or more carbon atoms of (CH.sub.2).sub.n may be substituted by a keto or hydroxy group, and m is an integer from one to fourteen. Independently, R.sub.1 and R.sub.2 may be a hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkane or alkene of up to twelve carbon atoms in length, or --(CH.sub.2).sub.w R.sub.5, w being an integer from two to fourteen and R.sub.5 being a mono-, di- or tri-substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, substituents on R.sub.5 being hydroxy, chloro, fluoro, bromo, or C.sub.1-6 alkoxy. Or jointly, R.sub.1 and R.sub.2 form a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group having from four to eight carbon atoms, N being a hetero atom. R.sub.3 is a hydrogen or C.sub.1-3. Or, therapeutic compounds may also have the formula: ##STR2## R.sub.4 is a hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkane or alkene of up to eight carbon atoms in length, --(CH.sub.2).sub.w R.sub.5, w being an integer from two to fourteen and R.sub.5 being a mono-, di- or tri-substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, substituents on R.sub.5 being hydroxy, chloro, fluoro, bromo, or C.sub.1-6 alkoxy, or a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group having from four to eight carbon atoms. r and s are independently integers from one to four, the sum (r+s) not being greater than five. t is an integer from one to fourteen and one or more carbon atoms of (CH.sub.2).sub.s or (CH.sub.2).sub.t may be substituted by a keto or hydroxy group.

DETDESC:

DETD(40)

IL-1 activates (through the Type I IL-1 receptor) a lyso-PA acyltransferase (LPAAT) and **phosphatidate** **phosphohydrolase** within 5 seconds of cell (for example, **human** mesangial cells, HMC) exposure to this cytokine. Activation of both enzymes results in production of PA species with sn-1 and. . .

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